

BRATTLEBORO:
THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE END IN VIEW.

It is currently rumored that Jefferson Davis, who styles himself President of the Confederate States of America, has made overtures to our government for an armistice, with a view to the pacification of existing difficulties, and an arrangement whereby the said Jeff, with his co-instructors and co-laborers in the rebellion can be received back again into the Union in full communion, and the darling institution of Slavery surrounded and protected by new and more explicit guarantees. Whether or not these rumors are correct we have no means of knowing, but they are neither unlikely nor improbable. Not that Davis & Co. have any expectation or desire for any compromise. Their object is something else. What is it?

When the present rebellion was fomented the leaders at the South counted largely upon a divided North in the event of an open rupture and a resort to hostile operations. They knew that a portion at least of the democrats here at the North had been not only willing but anxious to do their bidding in all things. They fully understood the temper of these men, and they confidently counted on their sympathy, influence and assistance when the great conflict should come. But they reckoned without their host. This class of democrats were powerless. Neither public opinion nor the tenors of the law could change their opinions or bring them to the work of supporting the government; but a wholesome fear of public opinion, of the law, and of military authority all combined rendered them powerless for mischief at home or abroad. All at once these democrats became the most ardent *peace* men in the world. They feared the war would cost a great deal, they could not bear the spilling of fraternal blood; so they wanted commissioners from all the States appointed or some other means devised to put a stop to hostilities and to effect a settlement, just such as Jeff. professes to have at heart.

Now Jeff. Davis is too shrewd a man not to know the full force of the maxim—Divide and Conquer. By stimulating this peace party here at the North he hopes to increase the party opposed to the administration, opposed to the suppression of the rebellion, and in favor of any settlement that will speedily bring back his Southern friends and allies into power. In this way he seeks to divide us, paralyze the national government and for himself gain time for the furtherance of his own nefarious designs. Thus we interpret them.

But let the designs of the leaders be what they may, and whatever may be the wishes of their sympathizers here at home, we have too much confidence in the administration of Abraham Lincoln to believe that the war against treason and traitors is to be brought to any such disastrous close. It is a collision forced upon us by the rebels. The federal government strove by every means at its command to avert it. We suffered continually and insult until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, until government itself was in the most imminent danger. To protect and defend the Union and to maintain the Constitution half a million of brave men, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life, rushed to arms at their country's call, and qualified themselves by patient drill and patriotic self denial to meet in deadly conflict those who had arrayed themselves against the flag of our country. Treason has been expended without stint to put these soldiers in a condition to meet the enemies of freedom and of a free and benign government, and blood has been lavishly shed on many a battlefield in gallant and successful effort to maintain the just rule of wholesome laws, and to preserve intact the institutions bequeathed to us by our patriotic and self denying ancestors.

By the memories of the brave, of Ellsworth, of Winthrop, of Lyon, of Baker, of Lander and of hundreds of others who have sealed their patriotism with their blood, we protest against a compromise with the rebels until their last armed man shall have surrendered and their last leader shall have received the punishment reserved for traitors. Until then we are for an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, without reference to cost or results, except the employment of the best means for accomplishing the great end in view—the total and final suppression of the rebellion. We want the work done well and thoroughly, so that it shall remain done for centuries to come; so that the remembrance of it shall be a sufficient warning to all traitorously disposed men for all coming time. Then, but not until then will we talk of an armistice or of peace.

VERMONT HOLDS HER OWN.—The bill increasing the number of the House of Representatives from 233 to 241, has passed both branches of Congress. Under the provisions of this bill an additional member is gained by each of the following States for their large unrepresented fractions under the old law, to wit: Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Kentucky. Vermont will thus be entitled to three Members of Congress during the next decade—the same that she now has. It was in view of the probabilities of the passage of this law that the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act postponing the election of Members from the 1st Tuesday of September, 1862, to the 1st Tuesday of March, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The annual election in New Hampshire for State officers, members of the Council and Legislature, and for county and town officers takes place on Tuesday of next week. For State officers there are three tickets in the field. The Republicans and others in favor of supporting the national administration in putting down the rebellion, met in convention and nominated Nathaniel S. Berry for Governor, and Dixie Crosby for Railroad Commissioner. The unadvisedly afraid—y'll-hurt-somebody democrats, nominated George Stark for Governor, but their platform was so obnoxious to many of the honest of their party that a large number bolted the concern and set up for themselves a ticket, naming Paul J. Wheeler for Governor and Joseph Baldwin for Railroad Commissioner. There seems to be no doubt that Gov. Berry will be re-elected.

Among the local nominations we notice the name of Charles F. Brooks of Westmorland for the Council, and John J. Allen, Jr., of Fitzwilliam for Senator, both of whom are men of the right stamp, honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution. In Cheshire County the candidates likely to be elected for county officers are, Calvin May, Jr., for Register of Deeds,

Augustus S. Adams for Sheriff, and

for Censors.

For the information of our readers we publish the following, which is the only call for a State Convention to nominate suitable persons for a Council of Censors. From present indications this is the only call that is likely to be made. We publish it, to use a legislative expression, for information merely, or, perhaps it would be more proper to say, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Here it is:

STATE CONVENTION.

The freemen of the State of Vermont, without respect to party, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at Burlington, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of nominating thirteen suitable persons to constitute the Council of Censors, required by the Constitution to be elected by the freemen of this Commonwealth on the last Wednesday of March, A. D. 1862.

BANCROFT'S ORATION.—On our first page we have given a sample of a splendid oration delivered by George Bancroft, at the last anniversary of Washington's Birth. As it is favorable to freedom and human rights, the democratic supporters of slavery and their lackeys are denouncing it. The truth is, that Mr. Bancroft said no more than it was the custom of all democrats to say down to 1850, when the conversion of the democracy into slaveocrats began in earnest. In 1849, the opinions of the Northern democracy on slavery were far more liberal than those of the Republicans in 1862, taking the Republicans as a party.—Indeed, if a Republican Convention, even in Vermont, were to adopt such resolves as were adopted thirteen years ago by democratic conventions in New Hampshire nothing short of an earthquake would be the consequence. Mr. Bancroft, therefore, has only spoken like an old school democrat, and deserves praise for reminding the world what were the opinions of his party in its better days, ere it had become a collection of overseers, slave-drivers, sympathizers with treason, and the bulwark of slavery. If he could bring his party to its former ground, he would do a good work for his country, and entitle that party to a reconsideration of the judgment that has been given against it.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—We have received a statistical list of the members of both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and from it we glean some facts of interest to some of our readers. Nothing illustrates the rapid rise and progress of the flourishing young State any better than the fact that but one member, of the 134 composing the Legislature was born in Wisconsin. Of the 101 members of the Assembly 43 are natives of New York, 11 were from Vermont, 4 in New Hampshire, 3 in Massachusetts, and most of the others either in the Middle States or in Great Britain. The eleven Vermonters are, Q. H. Barron, D. B. Bean, W. H. Chandler, G. H. Hall, C. F. Hammond, Hollis Latham, H. T. Moore, C. C. Pope, Alden S. Sanborn, Allen Taylor, and O. B. Thomas.

Of these W. H. Chandler was from Brattleboro. He is a printer by trade although he is a farmer in Wisconsin. He served his apprenticeship in THE PHOENIX office, and graduated with high honor, so that afterwards he was foreman. He was a thoughtful, studious young man, and we are not surprised in finding the following paragraph, which we clip from the Wisconsin Daily State Journal of Feb. 19:

"During the morning session to-day, Mr. BEANSTAY called Mr. CHANDLER of this country to the chair, by his familiarity with the rules, and the correctness and dignity of his deportment, in the position, showed that he possessed all the elements necessary for a first-class Speaker."

In the Senate there are four Vermonters, and there are the same number among the officers of the two Houses. Of these Julius C. Chandler, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, is set down as an editor, and his politics "Shanghai," the only individual in the whole list thus designated.

TAXATION.—In another column will be found an abstract of a revenue bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, showing what we are coming to in the matter of taxation. It is quite certain that something like this bill will pass Congress and become a law. This is all right. To sustain the government and thus protect our own interests it is indispensably necessary to institute a system of taxation altogether more stringent than any that has heretofore obtained. But the people are willing to pay if the money is only properly expended in putting down the rebellion.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The President has appointed the Hon. Andrew Johnson, at present a Senator from Tennessee, a Brigadier General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee. This is a righteous retribution. To the State from which he was exiled by the rebels in power he now returns clothed with ample military rank, authority and power as chief magistrate. As governor he has a hundred thousand bayonets at his command, besides more than fifty thousand loyal Tennesseans who will follow him as in days of old, when he led them in political contests. The day is dawning when to be a loyal man is no crime in Tennessee.

"THE FRANKLIN STAR HERALD" IS THE title of a new paper started at Swanton by J. Ketchum Averill. It looks well and reads well, giving indications of taste and tact in its editor and proprietor. The mere fact of its starting upon such an enterprise at this unpromising time and here in Vermont where the business is at best not particularly remunerative, affords sufficient evidence of his pluck. We wish the *Herald* and its editor success.

TREASURY NOTES A LEGAL TENDER.—The Treasury note bill creating \$150,000,000 demand notes and making them a legal tender for debts, has passed both Houses of Congress, notwithstanding the opposition of the Vermont delegation, and has been approved by the President. Our readers will find some valuable suggestions in relation to this matter in an article on the first page, which we clip from the Boston Journal.

The first act of Jeff. Davis after his accession to power in the Confederate States, as permanent President, was to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. How it is about prayer in Jeff. we are unable to say; but as to fasting all days are pretty much alike, and humiliations are latterly almost an every day occurrence. It would therefore appear as if all days were pretty much alike.

The death of Brig. Gen. Lander is a great loss to the country at this juncture. Although

bred a military man he was a born leader, having that magnetism that inspires men to follow shunning no danger. He was brave, sagacious and energetic. The recent official compliment paid him by Secretary Stanton is his best eulogy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Town Officers.

BRATTLEBORO.—Moderator, Daniel Kellogg; Town Clerk, H. A. Wilson; Selectmen, Samuel Knight, Jacob Estey, Wm. H. Gould; 1st Constable and Collector, F. H. Fessenden; 2d Constable, S. N. Herriek; Treasurer, N. B. Williston; Overseer of the Poor, William H. Gould; Listers, Samuel Murin, Eugene Frost, John B. Miller; Fence Viewers, John Stebbins, Alonzo Davenport, S. M. Waite; Town Grand Jurors, H. N. Burnett, Warren E. Eason; Sealer of weights and measures, Charles Perry; Inspector of Leather, Alfred Simonds; Pound Keeper, J. Bayden; Town Agent, Henry Smith; Trustee of U.S. Deposit, Samuel Root; Sup't. Schools, H. A. Wilson. Voted to raise a tax of 33 1/3 per cent, to be paid on or before the 1st day of September, to defray town expenses and 18 per cent for highways.

DEMINSTER.—Moderator, S. W. Wilson; Clerk, Joseph Miller; Selectmen, Stephen Dutton, N. W. Willard, M. W. Gates; Listers, Wm. Wheeler, J. K. Leonard, L. M. Walker; Treasurer, M. W. Gates; Overseer of Poor, Stephen Dutton; Trustee, John B. Miller; Town Agent, Asa Dutton; Constable, Wm. O. Miller; Town Grand Jurors, Joseph Dix, Asa C. Whitney; Auditors, J. E. Worden, David Aiken, F. W. Stearns; Sup't. Schools, Rev. B. E. Foster. Voted to raise a tax of 34 per cent for town expenses.

GUILFORD.—Clerk and Treasurer, Samuel L. Hunt; Selectmen, Stephen Smith, Isaac T. L. Johnson; Overseer of Poor, Constable and Town Agent, Stephen Smith; Listers, Rodney B. Field, Chas. F. Estabrook, Gilbert Warren; Grand Jurors, Cyrus Carpenter, Chas. F. Estabrook; Sup't. Schools, J. W. Richmond. Voted to raise a tax of 25 per cent, for town purpose, and 25 per cent, for highways.

JAMAICA.—Moderator, E. E. Kellogg; Clerk and Treasurer, Joel Holton; Selectmen, David Eddy, William Hastings, Clark Young; Overseer of Poor, Benj. Muzzy; Constable, Wm. H. Carr; Listers, Nahum Howard, A. M. Butler, Squire Gleason; Grand Jurors, Town Agent, H. H. Felton; Trustee, E. E. Kellogg. Voted to raise a tax of 75 per cent, for town expenses and 30 per cent for highways.

MARLBORO.—Clerk and Treasurer, John C. Snow; Selectmen, Williston Winchester, Lovell A. Barney, Eliot Halladay; Constable, Abigail Snow; Listers, Asaph Knapp, John Worden, Cotton Mather; Grand Jurors, John Worden; Overseer of Poor, Clark Warren; Sup't. Schools, Ephraim H. Newton. Voted a tax of 50 per cent for town expenses, and 25 per cent, for highways.

NEWFASE.—Moderator, R. Dunklee; Clerk and Treasurer, O. Warren; Selectmen, Jonathan Eddy, D. O. Stratton, F. Moore; Overseer of Poor, E. Dunklee; 1st Constable, R. Morton Pratt; 2d C. H. Eager; Listers, E. Wiswell, J. G. Bailey, G. D. Redway; Auditors, J. A. Merrifield, F. Sawyer, S. Morse; Fence Viewers, H. Morse, J. Wiswell, F. J. Morse; Town Grand Jurors, E. Adams, F. J. Morse, A. Bruce; Town Agent, W. E. Osgood; Sup't. Schools, R. M. Pratt.

PUTNEY.—Town Clerk, Wm. Houghton; Selectmen, W. P. Richardson, Geo. P. Sablin, Dennis Davis; Treasurer, J. H. Buffum; Overseer of Poor, W. P. Richardson; 1st Constable, Warren Lee; 2d do, Wm. Houghton; Listers, Robert Nathan, David Stearns, Selah Whitely; Auditor, James Keyes; Fence Viewers, J. C. Roberts, P. D. Keyes, Wm. Robertson; Town Grand Jurors, Joseph Jones, James Crawford; Town Agent, David Crawford; Sup't. Schools, H. B. Holton.

ROCKINGHAM.—Clerk, A. S. Campbell; Selectmen, M. O. Durand, E. R. Osgood, S. S. Colledge; Overseer of Poor, Geo. W. Morrison; Listers, John Adams, C. H. Roundy, C. S. Lake; Town Agent and Sup't. Schools, C. B. Eddy; Constable, C. W. Fairbrother.

TOWNSHEND.—Town Clerk, Nathaniel Cheney; Selectmen, F. D. Sawyer, C. Wilkinson, J. W. Taft; Treasurer, Charles Clarke; Constable and Collector, George W. Taft; Overseer of Poor, John S. Fullerton; Town Agent, Jonas Twitcheil; Listers, John Sanderson, Sharon Gray, Thomas J. Holland; Sup't. Schools, C. L. Cushman.

VERNON.—Moderator, E. Howe; Clerk and Treasurer, Addison Whitely; Selectmen and Listers, Jarvis F. Burrows, Ebenezer Howe, Wm. Johnson; Constable and Collector, Lorenzo Brown; Town Grand Juror, Isaac Eddy; Town Agent, E. Howe; Auditors, J. E. Franklin, Dwight Johnson, S. B. Houghton; Sup't. Schools, E. A. Lee.

The town voted to raise 12 per cent, on the grand list of 1862, for the support of paupers and other town expenses. It was also voted that no town officer receive any compensation for services performed for the town during the year.

WARDSBORO.—Town Clerk, J. G. Higgins; Selectmen, Levi Knight, Nelson B. Gale, Henry N. Fitts; Treasurer, E. B. Reed; Overseer of Poor, J. G. Higgins; 1st Constable, Lyman W. Johnson; 2d do, Liberty Wilder; Listers, D. A. Hammond, Josiah Higgins, D. J. Bar, ber; Auditors, D. Read, A. J. Dexter, Erasmus Plimpton; Town Grand Juror, Daniel Read; Town Agent, Holland Plimpton; Sup't. Schools, Rev. Benj. Ober. Voted to raise a tax of 34 per cent, for town expenses the ensuing year.

WESTMINSTER.—Clerk, P. Safford; Selectmen, D. A. DeWolf, Freeman Gorham, John R. Morse; Listers, D. C. Wright, S. B. Carpenter, G. W. Black, Constable, Wm. P. Garrey; Agent, Edward Hall; Overseer of Poor, Russell Ranney; Sup't. Schools, A. B. Foster.

WILMINGTON.—Town Clerk, and Agent, S. P. Flagg; Selectmen, Oliver Preston, J. H. Dix, B. L. Barnard; Constable, John Patch; Overseer of Poor, J. C. Wilson; Sup't. Schools, C. C. Haskell.

A GOOD THING.—We observe that the people of Newfane, appreciating the patriotism of R. Morton Pratt, formerly a Private in Company C, 2d Vermont Regiment, who lost an arm at Bull Run, and was taken there prisoner and incarcerated in a Virginia prison at Richmond, have elected him 1st Constable and Superintendent of Schools for the current year. These elections are honorable to both parties.

Vote for County Commissioner.		
	Goodhue.	Pettes.
Athens, Brattleboro, Brookline, Dover, Dunsmuirton, Grafton, Guilford, Halifax, Jamaica, Londonderry, Marlboro, Newfane, Putney, Rockingham, Somerset, Stratton, Townshend, Vernon, Wardsboro, Whitelingham, Wilmington, Windham,	144	26.
	49	1.
	23	11.
	12	17.
	45	13.
	75	1.
	63	60.
	133	26.
	43	13.
	91	55.
	802	222.

TOWN MEETING in Brattleboro passed off quietly enough, the stormy weather and the shocking bad travelling rendering the attendance unusually limited. The greatest strife was for Town Clerk, Lafayette Clark, the past popular clerk, declining a re-election, he having held the office 18 years. His predecessor held the office for 45 years. H. A. Wilson was elected Clerk on the 3d ballot, and he is the third incumbent during the present century. The office will now be kept in this village, instead of West Brattleboro as heretofore since the organization of the town.

ALLOTMENTS OF THE 8th REGIMENT.—The several Companies of the 8th Regiment have received their monthly pay as follows: Co. A, Capt. Lomon M. Grant, Hopedale, \$1150.50; Co. B, Chas. R. Child, Derby, 1015.00; Co. C, Henry E. Foster, St. Johnsbury, 960.00; Co. D, Cyrus B. Leach, Bradford, 1075.00; Co. E, Edward Hall, Worcester, 1125.00; Co. F, Hiram E. Perkins, St. Albans, 1050.00; Co. G, Sam'l G. P. Craig, Randolph, 1015.00; Co. H, Henry F. Dutton, Townshend, 1125.00; Co. I, Wm. W. Lynde, Marlboro, 1065.00; Co. K, John S. Clark, Lunenburg, 1100.00; 1st Battery, Capt. Geo. W. Duncan, 1236.00.

It was fortunate that the soldiers of this Regiment had an opportunity of making their allotments before they fell into the hands of greedy sutlers. Contrast the allotment of this Regiment with those of the regiments on the Potomac, and the reason thereof is painfully apparent. When once the soldiers commence incurring bills at the sutlers of their respective regiments, nine-tenths of which are for articles without which they are much better off, it is difficult to induce them to save their money for their families or themselves. On the other hand before they come under such baneful influences they are ready and anxious to place their hard earned money where it will do themselves or those dependent upon them some good.

Lovers of Fruits either fresh or preserved will do well to observe the advertisement of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cobb of Putney, which appears in another column. They now own and occupy the best farm and garden in the county for the production of the early fruits, as strawberries, raspberries, currants, plums, &c., and are enabled to furnish them all in their season in any desirable quantity. We have received samples of preserved tomato and currant wine from Mrs. Cobb, and after due examination we award her the premium. They were both of the first quality. Families in want of such luxuries will find no better in the market.—FOOST & GOODhue will keep these productions for sale in this village.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Alonzo Church, who lives in the South part of this town, met with a painful loss, on Monday afternoon. While feeding a tree in the woods, his horses, which were left standing at a short distance, becoming frightened, ran directly underneath the falling tree, and were crushed to the ground in an instant. Both died in a few minutes, their last bones being broken. It appears that the tree fell in the opposite direction from what was intended, but no harm had been done had not the animals been alarmed as the tree fell. The spin was a valuable one.

IMMERSTON.—Nine persons were baptized last Sunday and four the previous Sabbath, in the mill pond of David Barrett in the west part of this town. Meetings are held every Sunday, and several times during each week, in school-house No. 6. Quite a concourse of people witnessed the immersions.

CAMP HOLBROOK, BRATTLEBORO, VT., March 3d, 1862.

Presentations of a Gold Watch to CAPT. HENRY E. FOOTE, Company "C," 10th Vermont Volunteer.

We were this day shown a very fine gold, hunting case watch, valued at \$110, which we were informed was presented to Capt. FOOTE by the officers and members of his command as a slight testimonial of their esteem for him, both as an officer and a man. The Company was called out and marched in front of the Captain's Quarters, when Mr. E. K. PROCTER, in behalf of the Company, stepped forward and, in a very appropriate and touching manner, presented the watch together with a paper containing the names of the warm-hearted contributors. Captain FOOTE's surprise can better be imagined than described. Taking the watch, and while his heart beat fast through his eyes, he thanked the "Boys" in the kindest manner possible, and assured them that, wherever they went, whatever sky was above them, they would have a friend to care for and protect them.

The ceremony being over, three rousing cheers were given and we went away satisfied in our own mind, that a nobler set of fellows never shouldered a musket.

ABOUT TO START.—The 8th Regiment is booked to leave Brattleboro to-day (Thursday) for New York, via New Haven, where they will embark on board transports for Ship Island. The 7th Regiment will probably follow in a few days, just as soon as the recruiting accounts can be adjusted by Capt. Jones, on the same route. Owing to the employment by the government of all the steam transports, these regiments will go out in sailing vessels, in which their voyage will consume from fifteen to twenty days.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—From the few returns received of the vote, on Tuesday last, for County Commissioner it appears that the Hon. Jm Goodhue is re-elected by a largely increased majority. The vote was light, owing measurably to the weather and travelling, but it is satisfactory. The monthly efforts to defeat him have proved signally abortive.

Railroad travelling is this winter very uncertain. Owing to the obstructions of snow and ice there was no train over the Rutland and

Burlington railroad Tuesday, nor is the road opened at this present writing—Wednesday noon.

SUICIDE IN JAMAICA.—Elias Howard of Jamaica, aged about 50 years, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been quite unwell for a few days past.

VERMONT ITEMS.

The snow storm of Monday of last week caused greater derangement and longer delays of railroad trains on the principal lines of trust in this State, than any preceding storm for several years. Burlington was completely shut out from communication in every direction for nearly two days. The Boston train over the Central road was 24 hours late, and the Boston, New York and Rutland train over the Rutland road was 28 hours late. The close manner in which the snow was impacted on the track and the height of the previous snows at the sides rendered snow plows of but little use; the "shovel train" was the only one that could be put through.

We learn from the *Free Press* that Joshua Williams of Milton, in attempting to reach his home, distant three miles from the village on Monday night following the storm, became so exhausted in snow drifts that before assistance could reach him he was severely frozen, and that if he lives he will lose a foot and a hand.

On the same cold Monday night Thomas York was frozen to death on the road from Weston to Mt. Holly, about two miles south of Mechanicville. It appears, says the *Rutland Herald*, that he unhitched his horse from the sleigh and returned about half a mile in the direction of Weston, where he was found dead the next morning by the school children.

The great amount of snow on the roofs of buildings has caused very serious damage in many places, but particularly in Burlington and in Milton.

William S. Palmer was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed over the Congregational Church at Wells River, on the 19th ult.

According to the *Manchester Journal* there are five brothers by the name of Cummings belonging to Manchester, all of whom are members of Company E, 5th Vermont Regiment.

A Judson Rowell of North Troy, and now Bank Commissioner of Vermont, was confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 19, as Commissary of subsistence with the rank of Captain.

F. C. White, who was formerly in the employ of the Vermont and Mass., railroad company and lately an excellent conductor on the Troy and Boston railroad, has been promoted to the station of road-master.

The barn and dwelling-house of Thomas Cony, near Painesville, were destroyed by fire during the gale of Tuesday night of last week. Loss heavy—insured for about \$400.

The Tax Bill.

The following is an abstract of the tax bill reported on Monday. It provides for the appointment by the president of a commission of internal revenue, with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his office to be in the treasury department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is to be divided as the president may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the president for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as necessary. The bill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per gallon; ale and beer 81 per barrel; stem or leaf tobacco, 3 cents per pound, to add when manufactured, 3 cents, and on cigars, 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, according to value. On hard and lined oil, burning fluid and coal oil, 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas, per thousand feet, 25 cents; bank note paper, 5 cents per pound; printing paper, 3 mills per pound; soap, 5 mills per pound; salt, 4 cents per one hundred pounds; sole leather, 1 cent per pound; flour, 10 cents per barrel; all other manufactures 3 per cent ad valorem. On railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel; communication tickets, 3 per cent; steamboat travel, 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry boats and horse railroads, 3 per cent of the gross receipts from passengers; advertisements 5 per cent on the amount of receipts annually. For the use of carriages annually from \$1 to 10, according to the value; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 50 cents; gold plate, 50 cents per ounce; silver plate 3 cents per ounce; billiard tables, \$20. On slaughtered cattle 50 cents each; hogs, 10 cents each; sheep, 5 cents each; licenses for hawks, \$1000; auctioneers, \$20; wholesale dealers, \$50; retail dealers in liquors, \$20; retail dealers in goods \$10; pawn-brokers, \$50; rectifiers \$100; brewers \$50; hotels, inns and taverns, graduated according to rental, from \$5 to \$2000; eating houses, \$10; commercial brokers \$50; other brokers \$20; theaters, \$100; circuses \$50; bowling alleys \$30 each alley; wholesale peddlers, \$50; other peddlers, from \$5 to \$200; coal oil distillers, \$20; distillers, 3 per cent on all over \$990, exclusive of the income derived from dividends, &c., which are taxed separately; railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions, 3 per cent; payments of all salaries of officers in the civil, military or naval service in the United States, including Senators and members of Congress, 3 per cent; legacies, and distributive shares of personal property of deceased persons, from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the degree of relationship, and stamp duties on all legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by express.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five sections, and is one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

WAILS FROM DIXIE.—The Richmond *Whig* unobscure itself with a will. It confesses that the Rebellion is a failure—that the Confederacy is "gone up"—that the last hope of the "Chivalry" has gone out—that the "free people" of the South have been "ruined"!! It charges the deep damnation of the taking off of Rebelism upon Jeff. Davis and his minions. Upon their wretched heads must, insists the *Whig*, the guilt of the shame roll. The most signal service which he and his creatures can render to one who has disgraced and made room for their betters.

Poor Jeff! his own friends have found him out at last. The dupes whom he has led to ruin disaster, when it is too late to retrieve the error, the poverty of his resources and the bankruptcy of his fortunes. Finally the truth dawns upon them that they have been following not only a knave but a pretender—that they have been conding their "vestiges to one who has neither the wit nor the means to achieve success.

It is now said that Buckner at Fort Donelson, so he prepared for the attack, and he had a couple of flags that he carried on a long pole—a coat stolen from a neighboring farmer for a black flag, and a shift stolen from his wife for a white one. While the federalists kept at a distance from the fort, he displayed the coat of his flagstaff, but as they approached, he shifted.

The Philadelpia Inquirer of Monday morning says it is rumored upon good authority that the divisions of the rebel generals Kirby Smith and Jackson are at Winchester, with 20,000 men (mostly Virginia militia), 300 pieces of artillery and 300 cavalry. The rebel artillery which fired at the railroad train near Fort Leeburg, a distance of about 15 miles from the point opposite to Berlin, where they fired. The protection afforded them by the Blue Ridge mountains on the west will render it difficult to dislodge them, should they secure heavier guns and better powder. The rebels on Saturday threw a number of shells at the buildings used as storerooms at Edward's Ferry but did no material damage. They were fired from the fort which Gen. Stone allowed them to build under his guns.

THE WAR.
THE UPPER POTOMAC.
Advance of Gen Banks's Division.
CHARLESTOWN OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.
Gen Banks's army occupied Harper's Ferry unopposed, on Wednesday, with all the necessities for permanent occupation. The advance took a position on Bolivar Heights, and Thursday pushed reconnaissances to Charlestown, capturing a few prisoners. Loudon Heights are also occupied, to prevent any flank movement by the enemy. Charlestown was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack. The plans of the commander are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The main body of Gen Banks's division rests in the vicinity of Charlestown. No disaster or accident has occurred since its concentration, or since the departure from Sandy Hook, to cause any anxiety to friends at home. The hitherto rancorous secessionists now pay marked respect to the federal uniforms. The citizens who have been compelled to succumb to rebel force are slated with the prospects of the future. It is found that the farmers of this vicinity have attended to their agricultural pursuits as usual, and the coming crop promise well.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

More Evidence of Union Feeling.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM COM. FOOTE.

Dispatches were received at the navy department on Saturday, from Com. Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Given, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 22d, after having gone up the Tennessee river, in the gunboat *Tyler*, as high as Eastport, Miss. He is happy to state that he has met, with an increased Union feeling in Southern Tennessee, and that Alabama. He saw few secessionists. In Hardin, Wayne, Deatur, and a portion of Hardman counties, all of which border upon the river, the Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not express themselves openly loyal, are only prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by marauding bands of guerrilla companies of evildoers. The glorious successes of our armies at Fort Donelson and Henry, he says, have been most beneficial to the Union cause. Through the Cumberland and West Tennessee and Alabama, the Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiment, without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

CAPTURE OF A QUANTITY OF STORES.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour stored in Clifton, Tenn., intended of course to be shipped to the South—a large portion having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on the way down he landed there took about 1000 sacks and 100 barrels of flour, and some 6000 bushels wheat. He considered it his duty to take possession of the above to prevent its being seized by the rebels or disposed of in any rebel city.

The Occupation of Nashville.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

A dispatch was received at headquarters, Washington, on Friday, announcing that Gen. Buell arrived at the north bank of the Cumberland river, opposite Nashville, on Tuesday, and found there some of the rebel pickets which retired. On Thursday the column composed of Nelson's and Crittenden's brigades, marched without obstruction through the city, and encamped four miles beyond on the road towards Murfreesboro, where the rebel army, under Gen. Johnston, are reported to be preparing to make a stand. A great deal of Union feeling was manifested by the citizens.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

The rebel army, in their retreat from Nashville, left 1000 sick and wounded, destroyed all the bridges, burned all the steamboats but one, which escaped. The Texans destroyed the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. The